

GRANT gets abused so much, and there is so much of that silence which seems like assent to the same, that one loses sight of his great characteristics until he, himself, in a quiet way, here and again, does something to remind us of the solid cubes of judgment on which his homely mental structure rests. His reticence seems richly charged with the germs of sententious wisdom. When he speaks he utters aphorisms—like "the surest way to illustrate the balance of a law is to faithfully execute it." It is said he is close fist as to money. Quite likely. His mind is a close fist one—he wastes no words; spoils no ideas by the smothering them with words; avoids words, apparently, as thinking them like to be the flounders and flummies of speech, shaming plain, unfashionable thought. His Cowdrey letter, several days since given to the public through the telegraph, strikes us as the soundest essay on the subject of resumption that has been uttered by anybody that can be heard above the roar of the general din. (It is the saying of something that can be heard, when you are a conspicuous figure, that determines the difference between your great and common men.) That Cowdrey letter is very direct and strong. It shows that Grant has grasped some of the more important strategical points of the field. In the face and eyes of all the prevalent twaddle about "an irredeemable currency," and like fudge and fustian, he squarely turns a corner and brings us face to face with the undeniable fact that our monetary system "is the best that has ever been devised." He had already uttered the half prophetic opinion that, "I do not believe that the present panic will work to individuals half the injury it will work general good to the country at large." Mark this sentence:

The panic has brought greenbacks about to a par with silver. I wonder that silver is not already coming into the market to supply the deficiency in the circulating medium. When it does come—and I predict that it will soon—we will have made a rapid stride towards specie payments. Currency will never go below silver after that.

This may not be from out the mysterious bowels of what is vaguely and dimly called "statesmanship," but it is vastly better than anything that bears relationship to that wearisome and high sounding superstition of politics. The plainest way is the best way; and if that fact does not underlie the initial points of all successful state craft then are words and abstractions better than thoughts and deeds. The truths which are worth the most are the most easily learned—as life and death and air and water and work and money. Says Grant, "I confess to a desire to see a limited hoarding of money. It insures a firm foundation in time of need. But I want to see the hoarding of something that has a standard of value the world over. Silver has this; and if we once get back to that, our strides towards a higher appreciation of our currency will be rapid." Cannot all plain minded men see the clear wisdom of this sort of talk? He don't tell Mr. Cowdrey an airy, half classical story of old Greek finance nor ventilate a story of the Welsh traditions and mysticisms concerning the introduction of round coins into England, as a Sacramento Union statesman, with a pretty taste for bookish speeches would be apt to do, but he drives squarely at things and makes ideas and their dressing fit like a perfect piece of carpentry. "He may do for a general but he has no business where he is," say the men with whom wisdom will die—when it dies die. Why not, pray? Are eloquence and attitudes and dramatic force and learning the

things wanting and the things needful? Is not inherent wisdom a safer and more valuable gift in the public man than splendid powers of expression and profound learning? Is it the book or its binding that we shall value? The head of the Republic should be shaped for use and not ornament. When we can hit upon a man as ornate as Everett and as cubic shaped as Grant we shall find something like the perfect man. Until then let us be content with unbrilliant, prosy practicalness, and carve our Presidential heads out of durable stuff.

ANDY JOHNSON lost \$73,000 by the failure of the First National Bank of Washington. But he says he can stand it. He lost it as he got it—by an accident—for had it not been for the caprice of fortune which made him President he would not have accumulated that sum—for we take it to have been his hoarded salary that he lost.

THE STAR-GAZER of the *Enterprise* illustrates his fervid enthusiasm in the cause of science by a meteorological effusion in yesterday's issue of that excellent paper. It is gratifying to know that he is thus enabled, in his old age and bodily attenuation, to keep up his lick.

UTAH is in a nice fix. Its courts have decided that under the present laws it cannot indulge in the luxury of a Grand Jury. When we think of the delightful reunion which will be experienced when our Grand Jury gets together, next month, we pity Utah, we do.

REV. J. D. HAMMOND writes a letter an extract from which, published in the *Reveille* of October 20, says: "I expect to be in Austin the first Sunday in November (Nov. 2)."

SYLVESTER LETHBRIDGE has been sentenced to five years in the State Prison by the District Court of Lander county for shooting one Jack Grant "with intent to kill."

THOMAS HIDE died at Pioche on the 18th instant from injuries received in the Raymond & Ely mine. He was a married man but leaves no children.

RELATING to the case which furnished the motion that was argued before Judge Hillier on Tuesday, the telegraph says:

Pioche, October 21.—In the case of the Raymond & Ely Company vs. the Kentucky Company the defendants attempted to disqualify Judge Fuller, but were overruled. It is now thought that the case will be tried before Judge Batty, of White Pine, without a jury.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.—Yesterday D. W. Cherry had a preliminary examination before Justice Van Hagen. It will be remembered that on the 11th of August last, Cherry shot and killed Wm. Kiese with a shot-gun loaded with bird shot. The examination brought forth but few new facts in the case. The evidence would lead to the inference that Cherry, thinking Kiese to be a thief who had stolen articles from his corral, had fired the first time with the intention of stopping the supposed thief, and not hearing him make any reply, and seeing him moving on in the dark, fired again, thinking the first shot to have missed the mark. It seems evident that Cherry could not have intended to kill any one. His own statement is the only version of the affair which pretends to give the facts of the shooting. Cherry was admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,500.—*Pioche Record*, Oct. 19.

MURDER AT TAHAMA.—Says a telegram to the associated press:

Tahama, Oct. 21.—A man named Dan Buckley, who has been in intimacy with a woman of ill repute named Cora Lee, called on her this morning with a loaded shotgun and demanded admittance, which she sternly refused, at the same time flourishing a large knife. Buckley aimed to injure her, but was prevented by Deputy Sheriff Clark, who noticing Buckley walking with a shotgun, and anticipating trouble, went to the woman's house and prevented an affray. This afternoon Buckley called at the house again and shot her in the right breast. She lived about one hour.

MR. BOUTWELL ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

We reproduce as follows from the New York dispatches of Tuesday:

To-night Mr. Boutwell, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, delivered one of a course of lectures on "Finance, and the panic and its remedies." Judge Edwards Pierpont presided and introduced the lecturer. Of the idea of having paper currency brought to an equality in value with coin, Mr. Boutwell said: "I make a distinction between the resumption of specie payments and the equalization of the commercial value of paper currency to this country with coin. The consideration of the latter is more important than the actual resumption of specie payments, which I do not look on as practicable or desirable. It is not practicable that the banks shall resume specie payment; but the Government, I expect, will, if the banks are required to redeem their currency in legal tenders or specie, practically we shall have resumed, for the banks as well as the country are passing through a severe financial crisis, and I propose to deal with some of the causes. First, we have a paper currency of more than \$700,000,000. It is possible, I think, to say whether that currency is an excess or not. There are those who demand a contraction as a means of resuming specie payments, and those who demand an expansion, as I do, for the purpose of relieving the country from the present condition of things. The suspension of specie payments is due to three causes: The first is rather a consequence of the two which follow. On the depreciation of the credit of the country in 1869 the coin bonds of the United States, principal and interest payable in coin, were worth 82 cents on the 100, or were at a discount of 18 or 20 percent, and the obligations of the country were not payable in coin. During the last four years this has been remedied as to interest bearing obligations, they being at par to this and the chief financial countries of Europe. I wish to correct an error as to their value. A few months since when the French loan was put upon the market our bonds were for twenty years. The French five per cent bonds were taken in excess of the amount offered, while ours were subscribed for in moderate sums. The difference was that their bonds were put into the hands of bankers at eighty-three or eighty-four cents on the dollar and sold for eighty-four or eighty-five cents, while ours were sold at 100 cents on the dollar, and there was an element of speculation in theirs which did not enter into ours. Another circumstance which has contributed to the present condition of things was the excess of the volume of our paper over the actual wants of the country. During the war paper money was issued in vast quantities; and while no one is able to state mathematically the law of relation between the volume of paper money that may be circulated and alloy specie payments to be maintained, yet unquestionably there is such a law. You may carry a paper currency to a certain point, but beyond that you cannot maintain specie payment. Take our volume of paper to-day and no one can tell whether it is in excess of that amount, for a third reason, which is that the balance of trade has been against us largely for many years. We have not considered our losses during the four years of the late war—the losses of the cotton crop and the withdrawal by the North from active pursuits of millions of men now producing in the field. In all previous experience the failure of banks to maintain specie payments was due to transient causes, but the inability of the country to resume and maintain it to-day it is due to the exhaustion of the late war, followed by the Chicago and Boston calamities, by which millions of dollars worth of property were swept away. The present year promises a better financial condition, at least between the trade of this and other countries. The non-specie paying countries of Europe—France and Austria—go on for years without specie advancing to high premiums, because the balance of trade between them and other countries has been hardly ever against them, while the balance of trade has been largely against us since the commencement of the war. Another fact to be taken into account is the large speculations in gold in Wall street, based on the actual demand for \$5,000,000 a week for the payment of duties. The balance is against us in our foreign trade and I maintain that it is not possible to resume or retain specie payments until the balance of trade is little or nothing against us. I have no faith in any scheme for resumption; but I have in a generous comprehensive public policy, by which the industry of the country shall be developed, its resources multiplied and its capacity to supply foreign countries with articles of production increased, so that the demand for gold to go abroad shall be met by a demand for gold to go to the United States. I hope we shall resume, and that when we do it shall last for a life time.

The Green Murder.

As already announced in these columns, Dan Matheny, on Friday, in the District Court at Hamilton, pleaded guilty to the charge of murder in the first degree, in the matter of the killing of Calvin Green, still adhering to his original statement that Finney was interested with him. Deputy Sheriff Walsh, who returned from Hamilton yesterday, informs us that Matheny seems entirely listless in regard to the matter, and to all appearances does not realize his situation. If he entertains an opinion at all on the subject, it is that he will not be hanged. In an interview with Mr. Walsh yesterday morning, he

maintained stoutly that his first story was the correct one. He says, in passing out of his cell while in the Eureka jail, Finney talked with him hurriedly for a few seconds, inducing him (Matheny) to make a second confession. As he now relates the story, Finney said to him that there was no chance were both confined in jail; that if Matheny would exonerate him, he (Finney) would aid him to escape, promising to have a horse in readiness, etc. Matheny claims that every word of his first confession was true, and that if he is hanged he will stick to it in his dying words. He is confused about dates, saying for two or three days after the murder he was drunk and hardly knows anything about what transpired. He is certain, however, that the murder took place just before daylight, and that Finney dealt the fatal blow, just as related in his first confession. Taken all in all it is a very remarkable case, and we very much doubt whether it will ever be made entirely clear, as to who was the chief actor in the tragedy.—*Eureka Sentinel*, Oct. 20.

NEW TO-DAY.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all persons who have legal claims against the estate of JOHN D. BENTLEY, deceased, to present the same, properly authenticated, to the undersigned, at Carson City, Nevada, on or before the 1st day of November next, after the date of the first publication hereof, to wit: F. D. STADTMULLER, Adm. of estate of John D. Bentley, deceased. Carson City, October 22, A. D. 1873. 0012-12-10

James H. Smith, John H. Smith, J. B. Bentley

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